

Mr. Groundhog Sees More Bad Weather

RUSSELL LANDSTROM

QUARRYVILLE, Ark., Feb. 2.—Mr. Groundhog, the famous weather prophet, has seen more bad weather today than he has in any other day of his life.

Mr. Groundhog, who has been in the ground since last winter, has seen a lot of snow, ice, and rain. He has also seen a lot of people who are not prepared for the winter weather.

Mr. Groundhog says that the weather is going to be bad for the next few days. He says that there will be more snow and ice, and that the temperature will be below zero.

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3-Day Toll

Continued from Page One

combined with abnormally high tides to cause the floods continued to whip the waters over hundreds of miles of sand dunes and connecting dikes which had held back the North Sea for centuries.

A score of bodies floated among vast seas of debris along Britain's battered East Coast. Rescue officials feared the death toll might pass 1,000. On one British island—tiny Canvey at the mouth of the Thames—800 persons were missing.

A great army of British troops and civilians rushed by land and sea and air to snatch survivors from possible death in new tides.

In Holland, where much of the country is under sea level, some of it as much as 21 feet below, all resources were mobilized for the battle of the dikes. Those areas made of clay, tree branches, stone and asphalt. They have kept back the North Sea for centuries, permitting the Dutch to grow rich crops in the exposed bottomland and build prosperous cities on sea beds.

To the mounting toll on land was added 132 persons drowned in the sinking of the ferry Princess Victoria off Northern Ireland Saturday.

A U. S. Third Air Force spokesman said the known dead in England included six Americans—an airman, an airman's wife and four children—all drowned in a t. t. homes in the area of the U. S. bomber base at Sculthorpe, near Farnham on the North Sea Coast of Lincolnshire.

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American Jets Bag Five Enemy Craft

By ROBERT UDICK

SEOUL, Korea, (UP)—American jets bagged five enemy aircraft in the open for the 15th straight day and destroyed or damaged five of them in dogfights over North Korea today.

U. S. Superforts, ranging from four to 10,000 pounds of bombs, dropped 115,000 pounds of bombs across the 155-mile line in their biggest attack since more than a year ago. The Korean fighting continued to be mostly from the air.

About 100 fighter-bombers smashed a troop concentration south of the Chinnampo on the West Coast, leveling 20 buildings and touching off six large secondary explosions that sent dense smoke shooting thousands of feet into the air.

Other U. N. planes followed up the massive superfort raid during the night with strikes all across the front, damaging 41 gun positions and destroying 15 supply shelters and one armored vehicle.

Today's destruction claims against the Russian-built MIGs went to:

Col. James K. Johnson of Phoenix, Ariz., fourth wing commander, and Maj. Foster L. Smith of Arlington, Va.

And Lt. Raymond Kinsey of Boerne, Tex., got credit for a probable, and Lt. Col. Richard Ayresman of Sacramento, Calif., and Lt. Robert Riley of Kansas City, Kan., each got damaged credit.

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Congress Toll

Continued from Page One

In person before a joint session in the House chamber and carried to the nation by all radio and television networks, dealt directly with many urgent issues, but postponed recommendations on some policy matters, notably farm and labor legislation, pending a further report to Congress.

Highlight of the house-long address was his blunt announcement that he is cancelling the orders issued by former President Truman in June, 1950, under which the U. S. 7th fleet prevented Chinese Nationalist troops on Formosa from raiding the Red China mainland. It was his first move to step up military pressure on the Chinese Reds for peace in Korea and throughout Asia.

In another implied slap at his Democratic predecessor, Mr. Eisenhower said the United States has "incontrovertible evidence that Soviet Russia possesses atomic weapons," regardless of Mr. Truman's recently-voiced doubts on the matter.

His major legislative proposals included:

1. Extension beyond June 30 of materials and products controls, limited to defense priorities materials.

2. Extend the tariff-cutting reciprocal trade act with due safeguards for domestic industries, agriculture and labor standards.

3. Extend without change presidential authority to reshuffle federal agencies under the government reorganization act for 18 months to two years. A congressional move was underway to water down this power, but it now appears Mr. Eisenhower will get the same authority Mr. Truman had.

4. Grant Hawaii statehood, in time to participate in the 1954 congressional elections.

5. Corrective amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act for which the Labor Department will have later recommendations.

6. Amend the McCarran-Walter immigration act to remove quota discrimination and injustices.

7. Extend to additional millions of persons the coverage of old age and survivors insurance, Social Security act and also encourage private pension plans.

8. Restore the food and drug administration's authority to continue its factory inspection program, invalidated by the Supreme Court last December.

9. New Administration status for federal health, education and social security activities, presumably raising the federal security act, and Mr. Eisenhower's "new, positive foreign policy" was global in scope. It gave equal weight to the affairs and freedom of Europe and Asia. The President demanded rapid progress toward "practical unity in Western Europe" as needed "evidence to the American people that our material sacrifices in the cause of collective security are matched by essential political, economic and military accomplishments." The warning to Europe was friendly but firm.

He promised Europe, continued U. S. aid, but said no single country, however strong, can defend the liberty of all nations menaced by Communist aggression or subversion.

"Mutual security means effective mutual cooperation," the President said. "For the United States, this means that, as a matter of common sense and national interest, we shall give help to other nations in the measure that they strive earnestly to do their full share of the common tasks."

Mr. Eisenhower said he would ask Congress "at a later date" to pass a resolution "making clear that this government recognizes no kind of commitment contained in secret understandings of the past with foreign governments" which permits the "enslavement of any people." He did not elaborate.

But the Republican platform contained a pledge to disown the "secret" deals made at Yalta by the late President Roosevelt and Russian Premier Josef Stalin—deals under which Russia entered the Far East war and got special rights in Manchuria and certain Japanese islands.

Before announcing his dramatic decision to unleash Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalist troops on Formosa for whatever harassing raids they can conduct against the Chinese mainland, Mr. Eisenhower repeated his earlier pledge to build up Republic of Korea forces to assume a larger share of the Korean fighting.

He said that ROK soldiers have "proved their capacity as fighting men" and that "organization, equipment and training" provided by the United States will allow them to "take a greater share in the defense of their homeland."

The language of the message clearly indicated—and administration sources confirmed—that the U. S. fleet will continue protecting Formosa from Communist invasion from the mainland. But the "mutually agreed" which Mr. Truman ordered two and a half years ago will no longer serve to bottle up the Nationalist army on its island position.

Mr. Eisenhower spelled out the reasons for changing instructions to the 7th fleet. Since the 1950 orders were issued, Chinese Communist pilots had attacked United Nations

Bodner on a conviction of violating the liquor laws.

Also affirmed were 30-month sentences for grand larceny imposed on Crawford, Circuit Court against C. E. Shoop and Willie Richardson.

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forces in Korea and Red China had joined the Soviet union in rejecting armistice proposals sponsored by India and the United Nations which had been accepted by 53 UN members and the United States.

The order had meant, in effect, Mr. Eisenhower said, that the United States Navy was serving as "a defensive arm of Communist China."

"Consequently," he continued, "there is no longer any logic or sense in a condition that required the United States Navy to assume defensive responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Communists, thus permitting those Communists, with greater impunity, to kill our soldiers and those of our United Nations allies in Korea."

"I am, therefore, issuing instructions that the 7th fleet no longer be employed to shield Communist China. This order implies no aggressive intent on our part. But we certainly have no obligation to protect a nation fighting us in Korea."

Domestically, Mr. Eisenhower promised unremitting efforts to "eliminate waste and duplication of effort" in the armed forces and cut all other government spending to the "safe minimum."

He emphasized that his GOP administration "inherited" a staggering public debt and a prospective \$9,900,000,000 budget deficit for the coming 1954 fiscal year, and conceded that it will be no easy task to bring the defense-swollen budget into balance.

But he said that "a balanced budget is an essential first measure" to halt inflation and save the buying power of the dollar.

He agreed with leaders of his party in Congress that tax relief is highly desirable at the "earliest possible" date, but added firmly that "reduction of taxes will be justified only as we show we can succeed in bringing the budget under control." That indicated the administration will fight an attempt by Chairman Daniel H. Reed R-N, Y., of the House Ways and Means Committee to rush through a bill next month cutting personal income taxes by about five and a half percent for the current year.

The President said direct wage-price controls have been a flop in controlling inflation and he will not ask that they be extended beyond April 30, even on a standby basis. He said decontrol will, in fact, begin even before April 30 "in an orderly manner."

The President, preferred persuasion and example in seeking overall civil rights to any program of federal legislation. He assumed without qualification the responsibility for assuring the loyalty of all persons in the executive branch of government and implied he would be happy if Congress left the loyalty problem to him.

Mr. Eisenhower noted a slow, irregular decline of farm prices over a period of nearly two years. Pending expiration of the 90 percent of parity price support program in 1954, his administration was pledged to study the whole complex problem through a special agricultural advisory commission. Meantime, the existing support program would be faithfully carried out.

"Our aim," Mr. Eisenhower said of the proposed study and ultimate new legislation, "should be economic stability and full parity of income for American farmers."

The President cited trade unionism and collective bargaining as monuments of freedom, and explained government's role in labor disputes.

"Government can do a great deal to aid the settlement of labor disputes without allowing itself to be employed as an ally of either side. Its proper role in industrial strife is to encourage the processes of mediation and conciliation."

Mr. Eisenhower promised congress there would be frequent further messages dealing with specific matters, such as revision of the tax structure; improvement of the National Defense Act, and plans for development of natural resources without sole reliance upon a federal bureaucracy.

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SOCIETY

Phone 7-3431 Between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Calendar

Monday, February 2
Hope Band Auxiliary's regular bathy meeting will be held Monday night, February 2, at 7:30 in Cannon Hall. All band mothers urged to attend.

Tuesday, February 3
The Alpha Delta Chapter of Delta Sigma Gamma Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Hanan Tuesday night, February 3, at 8. Mrs. Lawrence Martin will associate hostess.

Wednesday, February 4
The Garland Brownie Troop under the leadership of Mrs. J. W. Winks and Mrs. M. L. Dillard will meet Tuesday, February 3, at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Winks, 1018 South Elm. Sharon Wink will be hostess.

Thursday, February 5
The Rose Garden Club will meet Tuesday night, February 3, at 8 o'clock at Hope Country Club. All members are urged to attend.

Friday, February 6
The Rose Garden Club will meet Wednesday, February 4, at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. A. T. Bell with Mrs. J. M. O'Neal and Mrs. G. Haynes as co-hostesses. There will be a valentine exchange following the meeting.

Saturday, February 7
The Rose Garden Club will meet Thursday, February 5, at 8 o'clock in the home of Mrs. Johnson, 704 East 3rd, with Mrs. J. C. Carlton as co-hostess. Members are urged to be present.

Sunday, February 8
The Rose Garden Club will meet Friday, February 6, at 8 o'clock in the home of Mrs. Johnson, 704 East 3rd, with Mrs. J. C. Carlton as co-hostess. Members are urged to be present.

Personal Mention
Mrs. Syd McMath is ill in the Chester hospital.

Coming and Going
Miss Carolyn Locke of Magnolia is the weekend guest of Miss L. Cooper.

Hospital Notes
Admitted: Mr. D. S. Sandifer, Arkansas. Mrs. Jack Beatty, Hope. U. G. Garrett, Hope.
Discharged: Jo Anne Horton of Hope. Kenneth Witt, Texarkana. L. Moses, McCaskill, Mrs. Jack Saly, Hope.

Births
Births in Hempstead during past month ending January 20:
Whites:
Billy and Thelma Patton, Hope, boy, Larry Wayne.
Kenneth and Marion McRae, of Hope, a boy, Thomas Nathan.
John and Alice Brannon, Hope, a girl, Jeanette.

SAENGER ★ NOW!
WHEN THEY HIT THE SILK!!

THEY HIT A NEW HIGH IN LAUGHS!

EXTRA! EISENHOWER'S INAUGURATION

RIALTO ★ TODAY & TOMORROW

MODEL MARRIAGE

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Ike Ready to Make Use of Chiang's Men

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower reportedly will tell the U. S. Seventh Fleet to let the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa attack the Chinese Communist mainland. This would not prevent the fleet from blocking any attempt by the Communists to raid Formosa.

Such a White House order to the fleet would be official blessing to something which has been going on a small scale: While Chiang Kai-shek's main body of troops is on Formosa his forces have been making commando-like raids on the mainland from 30 islands off China's coast.

Even with the fleet pulled aside it's doubtful Chiang could increase the size of such raids for some time. His delegate to the United Nations, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, says large-scale operations against the mainland could not be made for a year or two, and they could be done then only with American help.

At the same time an Associated Press reporter on Formosa wrote over the week end that the Communists at present do not appear capable of invading Formosa, which is separated from the mainland by 80 miles of water.

He said they could make air raids on the island and that Chiang, who has some planes, could do the same to them. And the Nationalists who have some small boats, could help the U. S. blockade the China coast if a blockade should be undertaken.

On Formosa Chiang has at the most 600,000 troops, not all of them ready or equipped for a full invasion of the mainland. He probably couldn't attempt it, when ready, without U. S. help.

The unanswered question, even with the issuance of a White House order to the fleet, is the unproven dictable one: How deeply can Chiang get involved in fighting the Chinese Communists without getting the U. S. more deeply involved?

The most immediate effect of this reported first get-tough effort of the Eisenhower administration may be more psychological than anything else. It will give the Chinese Communists, who have been concentrating their forces and attention on Korea, something else to worry about.

Since they don't know whether this is just the first of a series of American moves to end the Korean War, they can't tell where the next will hit them. The purpose of this, or any series of similar decisions, would be to put pressure on the Communists to quit fighting.

When the North Korean Communists invaded South Korea in June, 1950 — no doubt with the help and blessing of the Chinese and Russian Communists — no one knew where they would strike next.

So when he decided the U. S. should intervene on the side of the South Koreans, former President Truman announced: "I have ordered the Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa. As a corollary to this action I am calling upon the Chinese government on Formosa to cease all air and sea operations against the mainland. The Seventh Fleet will see that this is done."

But that was at a time when Communist China had not yet itself intervened in the Korean War. Since then Chiang's men may not have made raids on the mainland from Formosa but have from islands near the China coast.

Whether or not the figures are reliable, the Nationalists claimed that in the 12 months ending last October their hit and run raids against Communist China had inflicted 41,727 casualties and enabled them to capture 3,023 prisoners.

The Formosa patrol of the Seventh Fleet, whether or not Eisenhower issues his expected order, has not been a complete blockade. The warships do not patrol the Formosa Straits daily. For months they have been making infrequent runs in the waters between Formosa and the Chinese mainland.

Movies Have Improved Sound System

By GENE HANDSAKER

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Twentieth Century-Fox is converting at once to a big new photographic and sound system so realistic, a spokesman says, "a guy in the eighth row can kiss Marilyn Monroe."

The device is called Cinemascope. It creates a third-dimension illusion, the studio announced yesterday, and presages an era "as far-reaching as the transfer from silent pictures to sound in 1927."

Fox's method permits filming in color and projection on a screen 2½ times ordinary size "so as to give almost lifelike animation to the players. This creates the same feeling of audience participation as attendance at a performance by living players on the speaking stage."

Screens especially developed for extra brilliance may be any length desired to fit any theater. The screen used in tests at the studio is 84 feet wide and 25 feet high and curves inward to a depth of five feet at the center.

"A theater like New York's Roxy would use one 80 feet long," the studio said.

"Cinemascope is a simple, inexpensive color film device which simulates third dimension to the extent that objects, had actors seem to be part of the audience. Its stereophonic sound imparts additional lifelike quality as it moves across the screen with the action."

"Cinemascope will be made available to all studios, producers and theaters in the United States and to producers and theaters throughout the world as soon as additional equipment can be manufactured."

Fox announced the first Cinemascope film in color, "The Robe," based on Lloyd C. Douglas' novel, goes into production Feb. 16, with world-wide premiers planned for Oct. 1.

Meanwhile, three-dimension production is spreading through other studios.

Total average taxes paid by each man, woman and child in the United States in 1952 was \$514.

buy tags or pay a ton-mile tax will be introduced in the House today.

Rep. Robert Harvey of Jackson County, who said he will present the measure, indicated his proposal would not meet with the approval of the trucking industry.

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — A bill to make "big out-of-state trucks pay for damages to Arkansas highways" by forcing the truckers to

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DOROTHY DIX

Overdone Thrift

Dear Miss Dix: During the four years my husband and I have been married, we haven't enjoyed our selves at all — trying to save every penny we make to buy a home. I am 23, and we have a child of 3. We both teach school, and are very well suited to each other.

Every year, the college, of which we are both alumni, has a big dance to which graduates are invited. I haven't been to one, or to pine for their games, since our marriage, for the simple reason that I have not had the clothes to wear. I'd like very much to attend this year but can't decide whether to buy the clothes and go, or forget the outfit and save the money. My husband thinks I should save the money.

DAISY M.

Answer: It would appear that this saving spree you're on is more your husband's idea than your own. Though you don't mention the fact I'll bet all the money is banked in hubby's name and the home you intend to buy will also be in his name. For four years you have catered to his desire to save money, both by working to earn a good salary, and by depriving yourself of every pleasure, every amusement, and even necessary clothes, to get your money into the bank.

Now, I certainly don't deprecate the virtue of thrift. But there is only a fine line between praiseworthy economy and culpable miserliness.

You can see now that your husband is rough against money being spent on such trifles as clothing and adornments; he will probably never get over this aversion to spending; certainly he'll never change unless you take steps right now to relax the rigid saving program your family has adopted.

Stinginess like an octopus. Postponing the ownership of a home for a few years is better than settling into a parsimonious life. Your budget should be rearranged to permit a reasonable expenditure on pretty clothes, and on mutually enjoyable entertainment. These are the components of a warm life, and you're denying them in order to have every penny

but a small family starved of affection, friends, and content. Stinginess is like an octopus; its hungry tentacles reach out to grasp everything within reach to hold and devour. People who are stingy with money become equally negligently with their affections. Soon they can not even spare a smile or kind word to anyone.

This is a picture of the progression you are likely to follow if you give money the most important place in your marriage. Don't let it happen to you! There's no reason why two young people with good positions can't make a happy adjustment between saving and getting a little pleasure out of life. Don't let your youth be restricted solely to work and trips to the bank. Put a little less in the bank, and a little more into looking nice, keeping your home open for friends, and getting out in company occasionally.

Dear Miss Dix: I am a girl of 17, undecided as to my career. I have a talent for painting and drawing, which has been highly developed, and I also am a talented singer. Which field do you think offers the best opportunity for me?

DANIELLE K.

Answer: You are certainly a very lucky girl to have been so gifted. Your teachers are the best judges of the career you should follow, and if their opinions aren't satisfactory to you, consult the vocational guidance director in your local high school. I'm sure, however, that the teachers will lead you in the right path.

Dear Miss Dix: At 22, I have had several dates, my parents still object to every boy friend I have. I have been dating one particular boy for some time and we are quite in love with each other. But — my mother objects to him, yet gives no reason for doing so. She wants me to stop seeing him.

IRENE T.

Answer: Your mother is being very unreasonable to insist on your giving the young man up, while not providing a reason for her decision. At 22 you should be sensible enough to select your own friends, and you are well within your rights to insist on the explanation from your mother.

Monticello College Has New President

MONTICELLO. (A) — James H. Hutchinson, dean of Arkansas A&M College here since 1927, has been named acting president. He will serve during the absence of Horace Thompson who was appointed State Revenue Commissioner.

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CHAPTER FOUR: THREE
THE DOORSTEP OF THE D'VILLE

when she met Tony—where had they gone? to eat them?"

Nell might be over at Aunt Debbie's; Susan ran through the yards, into the kitchen of the other house. She stopped short just inside the door, as Nell had, the afternoon before.

"Why, Susan! Hello!" said Deborah. "Come on in!"

Susan did not move. "Is—Is Nell here?" she asked, her voice breaking.

Deborah put an arm over the girl's shoulder, drew her to the table, pushed her gently down into a chair. "No. She drove over to Wasted...."

"In your car?"

"Yes. I told her she could use it any time she wanted to—it just stands there in the barn. And she's doing some shopping for m'd. Rom went with her...." Deborah smiled over Susan's head, remembering the strong reluctance on Rom's face, on Nell's too, when she suggested that he go. Nell did not know and there was no reason to tell Susan that she had seized an opportunity to whisper to Rom, "Be nice to Nell—something's upset her terribly."

"Aunt Debbie...." Susan stopped, flung her arms out over the table, dropped her face down against them.

"I know, Susan—it's this story about Nell that's started." She said it with grimaces. Clare had called her a half-hour earlier, all shock and sympathy. She put her hand on Susan's shoulder and said, "We're not going to believe it was Nell—until we know. And, Susan, if it is she—We've got to give her our understanding. She's young—heedless."

Susan lifted her head, an unaccustomed flash of rebellion in her eyes. "I wish I could be anything! I'd change back again!"

"Deborah looked across from her. "I wish you could—you're carried too much, this last year." But you're not made that way."

"Aunt Debbie, if Father hears about it—I don't know what it will do to him! I'm terribly worried about him. Lately he's acted—as if he were ill, yet not in his body. He doesn't talk, even at home. At the office he sits at his desk—he doesn't know I am there until I speak. He stays there—he's staying this evening, and there's nothing for him to do, I know. Today—Colley Coggin came in but they didn't talk much and that was worse, their not having something to say. Colley's working without any pay. On way doesn't Father do something?"

"Yes, why not?" Deborah's tone was hard. "He could...." Tell Susan how about the murder? He told Father had suggested to Willie and was going to suggest

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